

REPUBLICAN NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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WORSE THAN BRUTAL.

Inmates of the St. Louis Work-House Reported Treated Horribly.

Nothing That Communicates Loathsome Diseases, Food Unfit for Human Beings, and Drink from Cattle-Troughs—Fearful State of Affairs, if True.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—An afternoon paper to-day publishes a long sensational article, which claims to be a faithful report of the inward management of the St. Louis work-house. The gist of the publication is as follows: Nominally a prisoner is allowed fifty cents a day for his work, but by arbitrary and mean deductions is reduced to thirty-nine or forty cents. For instance, no pay is given for Sunday, and one-half of Saturday's pay is deducted to sustain the expense of the alleged superior food which is furnished the prisoners on that day. Once a week all of the prisoners, numbering about two hundred, are required to bathe in one tank, six by five feet from which the water is never drawn until the whole number have washed themselves in it. Not a few of them are afflicted with disgusting diseases, while others are covered with ulcers and running sores, which are by means of the bath easily communicated to the uninfected. The fifty negroes required to bathe in the same manner, though in a fresh supply of water, and the whole 250 are furnished with but four towels. The cells in which the prisoners are confined when called to work are twelve by fifteen feet, into which are crowded eight men. In a case of sickness the patient is placed in a cell of inferior accommodations, in which are also confined the insane patients and those of the newcomers for whom room can not be found or made in other cells. The food at the work-house is inferior in quality and insufficient in amount, the bread being too hard to eat and the coffee too weak to taste. The water given to the men to drink while at their work is dipped from the cattle trough, and the stone workers in the quarries drink from the same bucket as the mules and horses. One of the worst features of the management is the laxity of discipline and the indifference of the warden and guards as to what the prisoners do or do not do while employed. At the noon hour, for instance, instead of the men being returned to their cells, they are hustled promiscuously into the corridors, where they remain until called to their work. Here, huddled together, they eat their portion of their dinner which they have been unable to consume while at the table, throw the refuse at each other, play cards and craps, smoke, swear and fight, and indulge in the use of disgusting language, all unrestrained by any guard. In regard to the punishment of offenders against the work-house rules, the writer says the prisoner may be either confined in the cell, or in a dark cell, or "strung up." The latter punishment consists in hanging the offender up by the wrists and keeping him in that position until obedience to the rules is promised.

COLONEL FLEMING'S HEIRS.

They Claim the Greater Portion of the Land on Which Kentucky's Capital Stands.

New York, June 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Richmond, Va., says: Parties living in this State and South Carolina have instituted legal proceedings by which they may recover a large quantity of property in Kentucky, on which a portion of the city of Frankfort is built. It appears that Lieutenant Colonel Charles Fleming, a revolutionary soldier of distinction and valor, was granted for his services a tract of 6,000 acres in the then State of Ohio. After his death the land was sold, but no valid conveyance, it is now claimed, was ever made of any portion of it. The matter has been carefully looked into by the heirs, who claim that the city of Frankfort is principally built on the tract, which was formerly Ohio Territory, and the records of the Virginia land office in the State Capitol show very plainly the entry of the original deed and the location of the land as above stated. It is said that there are only eight living representatives of the old Colonel Fleming. Among these are Mrs. J. M. Benson, of South Carolina; P. Bernard, of Richmond, Va.; and Miss Judy Bernard, of Lynchburg. All of them reserve their rights in their proceedings with the liveliest and most hopeful anticipations, as the property claimed will amount to some \$10,000,000 in value.

Presidential Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Albert H. Scott, Chief of the Accounts and Salaries Division of the Post-office Department, has completed the third annual adjustment of the salaries of Presidential postmasters, to take effect on the 1st proximo. The statement of the adjustment is summarized as follows: First-class offices, 73; second-class offices, 409; third-class offices, 1,767. Total Presidential offices, 2,249. Total salaries of Presidential postmaster for July 1, 1886, \$3,684,000. Total gross receipts of Presidential offices for the year ended March 31, 1886, \$22,400,328. Increase in receipts over 1885, \$608,104. The total gross receipts of the Presidential offices for the year ended March 31, 1886, was about seventy-four per cent. of the total revenue of the department for the same period. The following named offices show important gains in receipts during the year as follows: New York, \$112,803; Chicago, \$124,915; New Orleans, \$108,343; Philadelphia, \$47,375.

The Mexican Way.

MEXICO, June 23.—United States Minister Jackson has returned after a three months' leave of absence, with news from various parts of the country. He announces the shooting of a number of noted highway robbers, under the new law authorizing the immediate killing on arrest of highway and railway robbers. Some of the worst characters in the country have been gotten rid of within the last ten days.

Poisoned Drinking Water.

PARIS, Mo., June 23.—Sanford Bryan, colored, of this place, and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, have been poisoned by drinking water from a barrel in which had been placed some poisonous substance. The symptoms are those of arsenical poisoning. Suspicion points very strongly to a young darky with whom the Bryans had a personal difficulty on Sunday, and who was seen in the vicinity of the residence of the stricken family a short time before they were taken sick. The children, not having taken so freely of the water as the parents, were soon relieved, but at this time the man and woman are in a critical condition.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Dakotians Organizing, Arming and Equipping, Determined to Set Up a State Government or Die in the Attempt.

SIOUX FALLS, DAK., June 24.—A letter published in the *Argus* to-day caused a great sensation. The *Argus* vouches for the reliability of its correspondent, who is a prominent and well-known citizen of this place. The letter is two columns in length and gives a startling array of details. The following is an abstract:

"I have just returned from Yankton, and was astounded while there by the revelations confidentially made to me by an intimate friend, a resident of the city. Many persons in Dakota believe the present movement for independent Statehood, but they are blind to the real situation. The Statehood conspirators are in dead earnest. They have a military as well as a political organization, extending into every county, city and village in the southern part of the Territory. Ex-United States Attorney Campbell and his followers are scouring the country and organizing, and mean military headquarters, chiefly Yankton, as soon as the people of South Dakota are sufficiently excited the machinery of State Government will be set on foot. The Territorial Government will be set at defiance. The Statehood army has thousands already enrolled. My sense of public duty, at the risk of a breach of confidence, compels me to say this much: General Hugh J. Campbell is Commander-in-Chief of the Statehood forces, which at present consist of two army corps, the Eastern and the Central, Congressman-elect T. J. Kanouse being commander of the first and Governor-elect A. C. McElroy of the second, each holding the rank of Major-General. Huron is recognized as the seat of government and military headquarters, but Yankton, Woonsocket and Watertown are the bases of military supplies. The amount of guns and ammunition already stored at these points is enough to convince one of the determined and desperate character of this movement. The conflict which will come will be impossible to say. The free guards are drilling in this city every night, and the meeting last night, which was supposed to be for the purpose of forming a rifle team, was really to organize itself into a regiment of sharpshooters. In a recent interview with a prominent general, I became satisfied that he is fully alive to the real situation, and is quietly, but actively, equipping the Dakota National Guard and putting Territorial defenses in the best possible condition."

Comte De Paris Issues a Manifesto.

PARIS, June 24.—The Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto, and among other things, says: "In banishing me they are avenging on my person the three and a half million of votes which on the 4th of October, 1870, condemned the short-lived Republic, and they thus seek to intimidate those who, day by day, are succeeding from their ranks. They pursue, in my person, the monarchism cause entrusted to me by him who so nobly upheld it. They seek to make of France the chief of that glorious family which led her during nine centuries in the work of her national unity. My duty is to labor without shrinking in this work, for France is France. With the help of God and of all those who share in my faith in the future, I will accomplish it. The Republic is afraid. In striking me down she distinguishes me. I have failed in France. At the decisive moment I shall be ready."

Where We Keep Our Money.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The 175,000,000 silver dollars now in vaults for want of circulation, is located as follows: Washington, \$47,000,000; New York Sub-Treasury, \$28,000,000; Philadelphia Sub-Treasury, \$10,000,000; Philadelphia Mint, \$23,000,000; San Francisco, \$22,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury and \$19,000,000 in the Mint; St. Louis, \$10,000,000; Chicago, \$6,000,000; Baltimore, \$3,000,000; New Orleans, \$2,000,000, about equally divided between Mint and Sub-Treasury; Cincinnati, \$200,000; Boston, \$200,000. The number of silver dollars in circulation, in round numbers, is \$32,000,000.

Oil on the Waters.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—The people of this vicinity are perplexed over a phenomenon that is observed along the southeastern coast of the State. An oily smell on the water extends for several miles out to sea, and affects the rivers for a long distance inland, making the surface smooth and calm. Fish are dying by thousands and floating like chips on the surface of the water. It is supposed that they are poisoned by the oil, but when the destroyer comes nobody knows.

The Water in the Boiler Got Low.

MONROVILL, ARK., June 24.—A terrible disaster from a boiler explosion occurred in the saw-mill of T. R. Adams, three miles from Atkins, on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad. The boiler exploded, instantly killing T. R. Adams, the proprietor, and his wife, John Wilson, and seriously injuring two others. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been from allowing the water to get too low in the boiler. The building was completely wrecked.

The Nanticoke Mine Horror Again.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 24.—The wives and other relatives of the victims of the Nanticoke Mine disaster, in which several miners were imprisoned by a cave-in some months ago, have asked the Governor, in an appeal addressed to him, to exert his influence in having the bodies of the unfortunate miners exhumed. The appeal suggests that some of the victims might yet be alive, but if dead they desire the bodies disinterred and buried in consecrated ground.

Black Diphtheria in Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., June 24.—Black diphtheria is invading the towns of Ecorse, Springfield and Royal Oak, near Detroit, and is carrying off large numbers of victims. Children are taken without warning, their throats swell, and in a few hours they die in terrible agony. A number have died of the disease and many more are down with it.

The Milwaukee Anarchists' Trials.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—The trials in the cases of the Anarchists, John Protzman and Herman Lampel, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty as to the former and not guilty as to the latter.

After the Congo Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A certificate of incorporation of the "United States and Congo National Emigration Company," of this city, has been filed with the recorder. The object of the company is to run and operate a line of steam vessels from Baltimore to the Congo country, in Africa, and intermediate places for the purpose of emigration and commerce.

The Chicago Anarchists Get No Jury.

CHICAGO, June 24.—In the trial of the Anarchists to-day neither side had agreed upon any additional jurors up to the noon hour of adjournment.

BECOMING SERIOUS.

The Lake Shore Switchmen's Strike at Chicago.

A Sharp Move on the Officials' Part—Trouble Expected All Along the Line.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Late this afternoon the Lake Shore officials scored their first triumph since the beginning of the strike, by moving a loaded freight train out of the city. Earlier efforts were frustrated by the strikers and their sympathetic followers, and the situation was exceedingly squally. Fifty special policemen arrived at the town of Lake Police Station at nine o'clock this morning with Superintendent Biadetti, General Freight Agent Biadetti arrived at Forty-third street about the same time with twenty-five switchmen from Toledo and other points. The strikers also began to gather in apparently well-disciplined ranks, with a determination to prevent, if possible, any movement of freight trains. An engine moved out of the round-house and was attached to a train of ten freight cars which started up the track. It had not proceeded far when the strikers "threw" the switch and two cars were derailed. At four o'clock fifty police, accompanied by thirty new switchmen appeared on the scene. An engine was promptly run out from the round-house, but the strikers had blocked the way with a box-car. The police charged, knocking men right and left with their clubs. Several arrests were made, but the crowd gave way, and a freight train which had been abandoned in the forenoon was coupled to the engine and ran north to Thirty-eighth street. Here it was switched onto the main track and, guarded by over one hundred police, pulled safely out of the city. To-morrow curious things are looked for, and it is expected the strike will extend the whole length of the road.

NO PAYNE INVESTIGATION

Will be Held, Says a Majority of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a short meeting this morning and voted to report adversely to any investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne. The majority of the committee think there is not sufficient evidence to show that money was used in the election, and are very confident that the result was not in any way affected by improper means. There will be a minority report in favor of an investigation. It is said that only Senators Hoar and Frye will sign the minority report, and that Senators Teller, Evans, Logan, Saulsbury, Vance, Fugh and Eastis will sign the majority report.

OUT AFTER ELEVEN.

And Ducked by the Village Vigilantes. NEW YORK, June 25.—Benjamin Thompson, a printer of Flushing, L. I., was detected by the vigilance organization of the town in the act of being on the street at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. This is against the organization's rules, and Thompson was taken to the village fountain in the basin of which the water is always two or three feet deep. Notwithstanding his struggles he was thrown in, and when he crawled out, he was thrown in again. He would have been thrown back a third time had he not promised never to transgress the rules of the vigilance organization. Thompson is a man of experience at the hands of the vigilantes.

An Important Discovery.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., June 25.—Dr. V. C. Vaughn, in examining a specimen of the ice-cream which recently poisoned a number of persons at Newport, has made the discovery that tyrotoxin, the active element in poisonous cheese which he discovered some time since, was also present in the ice-cream, and was the cause of the sickness. This proves that tyrotoxin is due to decomposition of milk, and may be developed in any milk which is kept in an impure atmosphere or unclean vessel. The germ seems to multiply very rapidly, and a small amount of Vandy's milk will poison a whole can. It is Dr. Vaughn's theory that tyrotoxin has much to do with cholera infantum, the symptoms of which are similar to the symptoms of cheese poisoning.

Four Men Killed in a Collision.

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 25.—Last night about six miles from here an extra train crashed into the broken section of a freight train, smashing the caboose into splinters. Of the eight railroad laborers who were on board the freight train, three were killed, two injured and two escaped unhurt. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. Five cars were demolished, three of which were loaded with horses. Four of the horses were killed, and the bodies of the laborers killed are Henry Hughes, S. M. Davidson, Dell Aldret and Thos. W. Hite. The collision occurred on a high embankment and bridge.

Dishonored His Calling.

STRACUSE, N. Y., June 25.—The Rev. Father J. E. O'Sullivan, formerly Catholic priest in Camillus, this country, who was last evening found guilty of rape on Abbie O'Conner, formerly a domestic in his house, was this morning sentenced to eleven years in Auburn State prison.

A Matter of National Importance.

EL PASO, TEX., June 25.—Cutting an American citizen is illegally confined by Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte for an offense committed in this city. The United States Consul is unable to secure his release, and has forwarded a report to Washington.

Judge Davis' Death Hourly Expected.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 25.—Ex-Vice President David Davis has declined steadily to-day, and may die before morning. His physician says he can not possibly live more than two days at most.

Trouble in Court.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—During the trial of Judge Advocate McGary, of the Knights of Labor, hot words arose between him and Prosecuting Attorney McDonald, followed by blows.

The Anarchists' Jury.

CHICAGO, June 25.—As the result of today's work in the criminal court, a fourth juror, named C. B. Todd, was accepted by both sides and sworn in.

A Law Unless Vetted.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Fitz John Porter bill passed the Senate by a vote of yeas 90, nays 17.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

A Sailboat with a Pleasure Party Aboard Is Capsized.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—E. J. Farmer, his wife, Mary C., and daughter Mamie, aged 6; Mr. C. W. Girsch, wife and three children, both men being members of the firm of Farmer, Girsch & Co., engravers and printers; also, Wm. G. Brayton, their traveling salesman, and his wife, went for a sail down the bay at 2 p. m. in the sailboat Wanderer. They reached Bristol safely, and after a short stop started toward Prudence Island. The wind was blowing strong and Mr. Brayton, who was sailing the boat, was unable to manage it. About 4 p. m., when entering Potter's Cove, the boat capsized, and six of the party were drowned. The four children were in the cabin, and were not again seen alive. The names of the other victims are not known at this writing. Later accounts add the name of another victim to the list of drowned, that of Lottie Garland, twelve years of age.

Gatling's New Life Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, is in the city. He will soon have ready a new form of his machine gun specially devised for use by the police in our great cities. It will be constructed on the same principle as his large street and field gun, but will be very light and compact. The barrels of the gun are only twelve inches long, and the whole thing, when mounted on a police wagon, will not weigh more than fifty pounds. His idea is to have two or three of these guns mounted on a police wagon which can be driven rapidly to the scene of a threatening riot. Each gun will fire at least 1,000 shots a minute, and the doctor's notion is that the mere knowledge that such weapons are in the possession of the police will of itself prevent any violent action by a mob.

A Strike Ended.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Fifteen thousand girls and women will be at work in Troy to-morrow, as a result of Grand Master Workman Powderly's visit to this city. They are employed in the collar, cuff and shirt factories, and they have been idle two months. Mr. Powderly examined into the matter and promptly advised the immediate withdrawal of the Knights of Labor Committee, who had been in Troy conducting the campaign for the women. He not only denied the cause, but was so convinced that the original strike was a mistake.

Gasoline Explosion.

CORRY, PA., June 27.—This evening Mrs. Mark Sheldon, after returning home from a drive with her husband, went into the kitchen to light the gasoline stove. Mr. Sheldon was standing on the stoop. Instantly a horrible explosion occurred, and Mr. Sheldon turning to go into the kitchen was confronted with his wife in a sheet of flames. After an awful struggle the fire was put out, but not until Mrs. Sheldon was burned nearly to death, her whole person presenting a sickening appearance. There are yet hopes that she may recover. The house took fire and, with its contents, was burned to the ground.

Mail Pouch Robbed.

ANN HARBOR, MICH., June 27.—The through mail pouch to Ann Harbor from the East, which arrived late at night and was locked in the baggage room till morning, was stolen last night and rifled of its contents. The open mail bag and the scattered letters were found in a neighboring field. The amount of \$1,000 worth left with the mail as not being available, while as much more in cash is believed to have been taken.

Heavy Hail-Storm in Indiana.

FAIRFIELD, IND., June 27.—About 5 o'clock Friday afternoon a terrific rain and hail-storm swept over this locality, doing considerable damage to the uncultivated fields. The hail fell into shoe-string, badly demolishing the grape, apple, and pear crops. The hail fell for some fifteen minutes, completely hiding mother earth from view in the public highways.

Strange Freak of Lightning.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 27.—The lightning played a curious freak here Friday evening. It struck the head house on the surface, and the fluid passed down the wire rope into the mine below, a distance of one thousand feet, and coming in contact with a steel drill in the mine, it exploded, and a miner, drove it with great violence into the body of his laborer, Daniel Monahan, inflicting probable fatal injuries. Evans fainted from the shock.

The Rhinoceros is Dead.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The dead rhinoceros Bomby weighed two and one-half tons, and three elephants this morning dragged his carcass from the iron cage and onto a truck, which carried it to a retired spot, where a post-mortem was held. The brute died of pneumonia. The skeleton and stuffed hide will be placed in the Museum of Natural History.

One Suicide Caused by Another.

PITTSBURGH, June 27.—Mrs. John Campbell, sister-in-law of John McGiffen, the lively man who shot and killed himself last night, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. Her health and the suicide of McGiffen are believed to have been the causes which prompted her to the terrible act.

Killed by a Newspaper Train.

MILTON, PA., June 27.—Robert Hillands and wife, of Chillisquaque, aged sixty and fifty years respectively, were instantly killed by the newspaper train at the Manung street railroad crossing this morning while on their way to church. Their horse was badly injured and their carriage was broken to splinters.

Killed by Indians.

GUAYMAS, MEX., June 27.—Word has just been received here that Yaqui Indians attacked a mule train loaded with freight near Beason, on the 24th inst., killed two men and captured thirty mules. Later reports state that a Lieutenant Colonel, name not ascertained, and sixteen sailors were killed by the Yaquis near Batam.

Arrested for Forgery.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 27.—Louis Baum was arrested here for forging the name of ex-Senator Thurman to several checks. He will return to Columbus, O., without a requisition.

Aid for the Vancouver Sufferers.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 27.—Five thousand dollars has been granted by the Dominion Government in aid of the Vancouver fire sufferers.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—SENATE.—The credentials of the re-election of Senator Adrich, of Rhode Island, were presented. A bill was passed granting Dearborn Park to the city of Chicago for the use and benefit of public institutions. A resolution was agreed on calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding the cancellation of land entries for fraud from and during the year 1885. The Senate took up the bill to grant right of way through Yellowstone Park to the Cincinnati and Clark Forks Railroad Company. It was laid aside for the army appropriation bill, which comes from the House with a message of non-concurrence in the Senate amendments. A conference committee was appointed. Notice was given that the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill would be called up on Wednesday. The bill to repeal the preemption timber culture and desert lands was then taken up. Mr. Blair submitted an amendment providing that not more than six hundred and forty acres of desert land should be held in single ownership. Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. After a speech by Mr. Blair, Mr. Call offered a letter to be placed in the record from the Commissioner on public lands relating to the bill. At 5:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 8:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Conferees were appointed on the pension appropriation bill. The naval appropriation bill was passed. Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced. The sundry civil bill was taken up in committee of the whole and read by paragraph for amendment. Several amendments offered to the appropriation bill for the Bureau of Printing of one and two dollar notes were ruled out on a point of order after considerable discussion. Pending consideration of the bill, the House adjourned at 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—SENATE.—A bill to place Commander Quackenbush on the retired list of the navy was passed by a vote of 22 to 17, after vigorous opposition by Messrs. Ingalls and Logan, who objected to the pension being granted to a man who had been dismissed for drunkenness. Mr. Hawley called up his motion to reconsider the vote on Beck's bill prohibiting members of Congress from accepting retainers from roads aided by the Government. Debate continued until 8 o'clock. The discussion of the repeal of the timber culture preemption land and desert land was continued until 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nine vetoes of private pension bills were received. After reports from committees Mr. Morrison announced that he would not call up the tariff bill to-day. He called up a proposed change in the rules to allow a clause providing for an income tax to be added to pension bills. The bill was passed until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the payment of expenses of steamboat inspectors in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his message, written after signing the Disley ship bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 17. The bill was then taken up to reconsider the vote on the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys and diplomatic representatives of foreign powers. Mr. Beck opposed reconsideration, and speeches were made by Messrs. Edmunds, Mitchell and Call in favor of it. Mr. Call then moved to reconsider the vote on the bill, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—Conferees were appointed on the repeal of the timber culture preemption bill. Mr. Morrison called up the report of the Committee on Rules, upon which the debate continued yesterday. Mr. Reed raised the question of consideration. On the standing vote the House refused to consider the report, but on a yeas and nays vote the determination was changed, and then, on a motion to reconsider, and then to adjourn the Republicans refused to vote. The filibustering continued throughout the day, with numerous roll-calls and calls of the House. At 4:30 p. m. the roll call was dispensed with, the motion to adjourn to Saturday was voted down, and another roll call consumed the time up to 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the appointment of a U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama. It was first amended by fixing all District Judges' salaries at \$5,000 a year. The bill was then passed by a vote of 22 to 17. The bill was then taken up to reconsider the vote on the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws. Mr. Logan took the floor to reply, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the sundry civil bill taken up. An amendment was incorporated, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of the denominations of one, two and five dollars on all surplus silver dollars in the Treasury in payment of appropriations of the Government. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, criticized the bill, and Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, spoke in support of the bill until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—SENATE.—After routine business, the Fitz John Porter bill was taken up. Mr. Logan objected to the bill on the ground that it increased the pension of the retired list, provided the President made the appointment. Mr. Teller moved to amend the bill by adding the name of General Alfred Plumb followed, after which the bill was passed, 30 to 17. The bill for the adjustment of the claims of the soldiers in Kansas was placed before the Senate, and at 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Thirty veto messages on private pension bills were read and referred. A conference committee was appointed on the agricultural appropriation bill. The sundry civil bill was taken up and considered until 8 p. m., when the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for consideration of pension business.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House spent the day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Foreign Notes.

FIFTY-ONE persons in all were killed in the Chilean election riots.

PRINCE LUITPOLD, took the oath as Regent of Bavaria on the 25th. The Chamber of Deputies, after a long debate, unanimously approved of Prince Luitpold's continuing in the regency.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife arrived in Liverpool on the 26th.

The King of the Belgians has offered to the Count of Paris for a residence the Royal chateau at Clermont. The offer was declined, but the Count promises to pay a prolonged visit to Brussels in the autumn.

The Dublin Methodist Conference, by a vote of 197 to 23, has resolved not to interfere in politics.

The King of Portugal will go to England in August to visit his sister and Queen Victoria. He will afterward go to Sweden.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has been active and for the most part steady to firm for dark and heavy tobaccos, though medium and regie leaf has been somewhat irregular and slightly lower. Common dark tobaccos have been quiet, but prices have ruled about even, while good or fine leaf is firm. Burley tobaccos have had an unsatisfactory week. Good lugs and medium to good leaf were undoubtedly lower, good lugs and common leaf by 25c, and medium to good 50c to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. The Burley market has generally relaxed to the lowest prices of the year. The breaks have presented a considerable quantity of useful tobaccos, but good to fine leaf, except light cutters, has not appeared. We quote 1884 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash.....	\$1 75 2 25	\$2 75 3 75
Common lugs.....	2 75 3 50	4 00 4 75
Medium lugs.....	2 75 3 45	3 50 4 75
Good lugs.....	2 50 3 50	6 00 6 75
Common leaf.....	5 00 5 75	6 00 6 75
Medium leaf.....	6 25 7 00	6 50 7 50
Good leaf.....	7 50 8 75	10 00 12 50
Selections.....	9 00 10 50	16 00 15 50
Wrappers.....	12 00 15 25	16 00 22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Rowland, Lincoln County, and G. N. Brady appointed postmaster.

MISS MAUD JETTIN died in Calloway County, of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog nearly three months ago.

B. A. PLUMMER, a well-known and popular citizen of Poplar Plains, Fleming County, was sitting in the room conversing with his family, apparently in good health, when, without the slightest warning, he fell forward from his chair a corpse.

A MAN named R. Brown, a miner, got drunk and laid down on the track of the Owensboro and Nashville railroad, two miles from Bevier. A special freight came along and killed him.

In some sections of Shelby County the wheat crop is almost a failure. Smut is the cause.

The prospects for a large yield of wheat in Clark County were never better.

FULTON, Graves and Carlisle Counties have a large and excellent crop of wheat.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. JONES, of Frankfort, has received his instructions at Washington as Consul at Funchal, Madeira. He will sail July 10.

AT Campbellsville, Andrew Bright, a peaceful citizen, aged 70 years, shot and dangerously wounded Luther Davis, his son-in-law, in a quarrel over family affairs.

BIG SANDY NEWS

LOUISA, KY.

FERGUSON & CONLEY.

PUBLISHERS.

TERMS—\$1.00 per year in advance. If not paid before the end of the year \$1.25 will be charged.

OFFICE—Old Clerk's Office Building.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For Circuit Judge,
HON. GEO. N. BROWN,
Of Boyd County.

For Commonwealth's Attorney,
HON. S. G. KINER,
Of Boyd County.

For County Judge,
JOHN THOMPSON.

For County Attorney,
W. W. MARCUM.

For County Clerk,
G. F. JOHNSON.

For Circuit Clerk,
A. J. GARRED.

For Assessor,
M. F. CARTER.

For Jailor,
JAMES VINSON.

For Commissioners,
E. B. FITCH,
JOHN HAYS,
NELSON SPARKS.

For Sheriff,
ANDY SHANNON.

For Coroner,
F. W. WEIS.

THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For announcing candidates for:
County offices. \$2.50
District offices. 5.00
Strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce HON. CLARK BASCOM, of Bath county, as a candidate for Congress, in this the 9th Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce HON. GARRETT'S WALL, of Mason county, as a candidate for Congress in this the 9th Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce HON. S. S. SAVAGE, of Boyd county, as a candidate for Congress in this the 9th Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce A. J. CONLEY as a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk of Lawrence Co., subject to the wishes of the voters of the county.

SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.

We are authorized to announce H. T. LITTLETON, a candidate for Superintendent of Schools, of Lawrence county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. HIBBARD, a candidate before the Board of Commissioners for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of Lawrence County.

FOR POLICE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce HARRY WISE FERGUSON as a candidate for Police Judge of Louisa.

Ex-Vice President David Davis is dead.

Hon. L. T. Moore and S. S. Savage spoke at the Court House Monday evening.

We have been informed that R. D. Davis has withdrawn from the race for Circuit Judge.

The wheat crop in this section has been badly damaged by the recent continued rains.

President Cleveland last week severely rebuked Congress for the careless expenditure of the people's money.

Col. S. I. M. Major, ex-Public Printer and Editor of the Yeoman, died at his home in Frankfort last week.

The Hon. Sam Savage was here Monday and in a fine speech at the Court House reminded the Republicans of their deep sinfulness.

Admiral Jonett, of Kentucky, who has served twenty-seven years in the United States Navy, retired last week, and at his own request has been made President of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy.

Col. L. T. Moore's speech at the Court House Monday was a complete and satisfactory answer to all the objections made by the Mugwumps and Republicans against the candidacy of the Hon. Geo. N. Brown. He showed how all the howling raised by the opposition grows out of mere personal animosity engendered in most cases by a failure of the kickers to pervert judgment and justice on political or personal grounds. The district has prospered under Judge Brown, has been less expensive all things considered, and is in better condition to-day than almost any other district in the State. By all means let every Democrat vote for Brown.

The State Board of Equalization will again convene in this city on July 6. The Board is composed of the same members as last year with the exception of Mr. C. C. Coulter, of the First District, whose death occasioned the appointment of Mr. J. R. Lemon, of Benton, Marshall County. Besides Auditor Hewitt, who is a member ex-officio, their names are as follows: J. R. Lemon, of Benton, First District; B. E. Randolph, of Hopkinsville, Second District; W. T. Garling, of Scottville, Third District; Wm. A. Roberts, of Bardstown, Fourth District; E. J. Hikes, of Jefferson County, Fifth District; H. Clay White, of Williamstown, Sixth District; James W. Roberts, of New Castle, Seventh District; Joseph A. Copen, of Lawrenceburg, Eighth District; Jay H. Northup, of Louisa, Ninth District; Walter Chentault, of Mt. Sterling, Tenth District; R. E. Puryear, of Campbellsville, Eleventh District.

Col. Jay H. Northup is chairman; Gus G. Coulter, of Graves County, and John W. Payne, and W. H. Posey of Frankfort, secretaries, and Harry McCarty, doorkeeper.—Capitol.

In our present issue appears the announcement of the Hon. Clark Bascom of Bath for Congress. Mr. Bascom has been in Louisa for a few days past, and has made a host of friends. When you meet him, though for the first time, you feel that you grasp the hand of a friend and brother. He is a man of wonderful personal magnetism and wherever he goes, elements otherwise discordant harmonize in his favor. It is under such a man and such a man only, that Democrats may expect to win this district from the Republicans. He is identified with no faction and the people have no grudge against him, for in his public life he has made friends of all. He is, perhaps, the most available man so far offered for the position.

Announcement.

TO THE VOTERS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.—There is no little confusion arising from two acts of the late Legislature, with reference to Common Schools. One of these is an act appointing three Commissioners for Lawrence County and the other an act amending the Common School Laws. The object of this circular is to give the proper construction of these acts as set forth by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to announce myself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools, subject to the action of the people at the polls. The following letter

needs but little explanation:

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
FRANKFORT, June 9th, 1886.
Prof. H. T. Littleton,
Louisa, Ky.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of inquiry concerning the legal force of Sec. 27, Chap. 137—"An Act to establish a Board of Commissioners for Lawrence County," &c.:

1. Article XI, of the State Constitution in connection with Sections 1, 2, Article I, Common School Laws.

2. The Act referred to above (Chap. 137), was approved March 2nd, 1886, and the Act embodying the recent amendments to the Common School Laws, including the qualifications and term of office of County Superintendents of Common Schools, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with it, was approved May 17th, 1886.

The conclusion is clear that the said Section 27, of the said Chapter 137, will "not hold good."

Very respectfully,
JOS. DESHA PICKETT,
Supt. Pub. Instruction.

It will be seen by a close study of Article XI of the Constitution in connection with sections 1, & 2, of the Common School law that the Constitution contemplates a uniform system of Common Schools throughout the State, and that the said section 27, chap. 137, providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Schools for Lawrence County is unconstitutional. No special law looking to the cornering of any office connected with the Common Schools can be "held good" under the present Constitution.

The said sec. 27, chap. 137, provides that when the term of office of the "Common School Commissioner of Lawrence County" expires the "Board" shall appoint a Common School Commissioner for two years. As there is no such officer in Lawrence County as "Common School Commissioner" the "Board can never act under this law.

The voters of Lawrence County may rest assured, therefore, that the man chosen by them at the polls on the first Monday in August next will be the Superintendent of Schools for the next four years.

As I have taught for fifteen years in this section of the State, I feel confident that I can fill this office to the satisfaction of my fellow citizens, and earnestly soliciting your support, I am,
Very Respectfully,
H. T. Littleton.

Louisa, June 23th, 1886.

GOOD RESULTS IN RY CASE.
D. A. Bradford, wholesale al Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.
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1 55 7 20 Hampton

2 00 7 26 Oakland

2 20 7 48 Savage Br'ch

2 35 7 58 Lockwoods

2 45 8 06 Burgess'

2 58 8 15 Wrights

3 06 8 21 Rockville

3 24 8 39 Cantrutt

3 34 8 49 Catalpa

3 43 8 57 Fullers

3 48 9 02 Bradfain

3 53 9 07 Whitts

4 10 9 26 Louisa

4 19 9 31 Camp Ground

4 31 9 45 Walbridge

4 42 9 55 Summit

4 52 10 04 Peeks

5 00 10 08 Northup

5 14 10 23 Tunna


5 40 10 31 Peach Orch'd

6 52 10 41 Forbes

6 59 10 57 Richardson

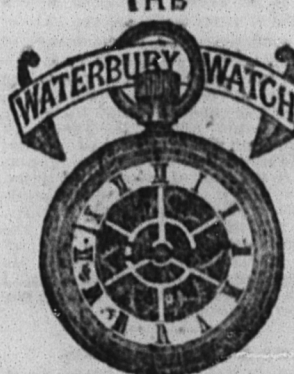
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THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."

Thoughts, Serious and Facetious, Incident Thereto.

The Day as Viewed from Many Stand-Points—The Spartan Mother—"Young America" Let Loose—The Conventional Picnic.



THE FOURTH of July is again at hand—the plain, unvarnished "Fourth." To every native-born or naturalized citizen of this great and glorious land of the brave and some of the free-born eagle, there is no day in the calendar fraught with so much and so diverse interest. There is no use talking, the Fourth of July double-discounts any thing in the line of a holiday yet familiar to the American mind. It is on the Fourth of July only that the American heart makes its most formidable demonstrations of patriotism and "shows up what it can do." And the American heart, by the way—not to speak boastfully—is capable of considerable. All it wants is a chance; and that chance the Fourth affords.

The Fourth presents as many different phases as the moon, according to prejudices, favorable or otherwise, through which it is observed, and these depend largely upon the age, nerves and property involved of the person conducting the observation. Some, it must be confessed, do not possess that patriotic spirit which should temper their judgment. Many, it is possible, look upon the national day as a necessary evil—as grievous as the return of a lady's birthday after forty; some hail its approach as the harbinger of exquisite delight—the glad tidings of great joy; while many, it is probable, diligently strive to persuade themselves that it is a blessing in disguise, deluding themselves with the fanciful idea that somewhere in this holiday there lurks an indescribable pleasure which only the continuous "fizz" of "squibs" and other distracting agents prevent them from discovering. To such as thus make a chimera of Fourth of July joys, it is scarcely necessary to remark that their expectations are never realized; the delusive veil of powder-smoke and sulphurous odors scarce ever rises sufficiently to reveal the hidden joys or dispel the illusion.

To those who look upon this glorious anniversary merely as an aggravated outbreak of feeling and fire-crackers, it is probable that no class is more conspicuous than mothers. The regulation American mother, it may be said without exaggeration, looks upon the Fourth as a terror, a sort of epidemic of punk, powder and disfigured small-boys; or an impersonated destroyer of youth, sizzling with hot breath and red rockets, going about with "nigger-chasers," and horrible gun-wads, seeking small-boys to devour. The average female's conception of the instruments of destruction used by this boy-exterminator, it can not be denied, are somewhat vague; she does not know whether it be punk or gun-wads that constitute the most formidable demolishers of boyish thumbs and ears, or whether it be "squibs" or torpedoes that most insidiously puncture the youthful flesh and despoil the comeliness of the childish countenance, but she has an idea that any of the fiery mediums through which the exuberance of the Young American finds vent are wretched abominations, likely to "go off" at any moment, and she abhors them accordingly. In this, it must be admitted with chagrin, the American mother does not entertain that noble and unselfish devotion to country that actuated



THE SPARTAN MOTHER.

who held it to be grand for their offspring to lose their ears, fracture their limbs, spill their blood, and in extreme cases, even get killed, and be brought home on shields (for they didn't use shutters in those days) dead—dead for their country. Mothers at the present day have entirely eschewed the fascinating pleasure of gladly letting their sons die—even on the Fourth. What is true of American mothers is largely true of American fathers. The primitive love of country seems to have waned in the human heart. That grand and heroic devotion to one's native land, which, in the days of traditional poetry and song, prompted men to yield their lives on the altar of their country, to hew their ways into the thickest of the fight, and there, sinking exhausted in pools of blood, give up the ghost at the shrine of patriotism, or now a swath through battling columns and die protecting the body of a fallen chief or king—is no longer emulated by fathers in real life, in their own persons, nor is it looked upon with especial favor by them when exhibited by sons; indeed, in most cases, it appears to have become distasteful to fathers to see their sons shoot off their ears and maim themselves in working off, with cannon and crackers, the wild frenzy of their patriotic devotion.

Old maid and old bachelors—two classes of people totally unlike and yet in whom there appears a strange analogy—are, equally, with fathers and mothers, averse to Fourth-of-July. The explanation of

their disaffection probably lies in the fact that their temperaments won't stand the racket.

To tell the truth, the pleasures of Fourth of July seem, to the greater part of the race, idealistic and illusory; there is a sort of effort to get some fun out of what isn't a bit funny. It is like fooling with an electrical machine. So that the only portion of the population to whom the Fourth of July comes with real unadulterated delight is the young—and this means especially

THE BOYS.

Christmas is more properly the girls' holiday, but the Fourth eminently belongs to the boys. There is no doubt that in the Fourth of July "Young America" finds a fullness of joy—an illimitable, absorbing, satisfying pleasure—that knows no counterpart. That this joy is peculiar to and inseparable from the day itself is manifest from the fact that there is not a cent's worth of fun in firing fire-crackers the day after the Fourth, and the only enjoyment that attaches to it a week or so before is in anticipation of the surpassing joy to come. This anticipation is like that which precedes a picnic or a school vacation, only magnified to about the four-hundredth power.

There never was a boy yet in the full vigor of a boy's tireless physical possibilities who did not wish "by golly," that tomorrow was going to be the Fourth, and who did not wish further that every day for a week was going to be a "Fourth," making a sort of series of parental "terrifications" and juvenile hilarities. (It is scarcely necessary to remark that there never was a parent who did not heave a sigh and thank his or her stars that the Fourth was safely over.) If some boy could have been a boy from the first Fourth of July celebration up to this one-hundred-and-fourth recurrence of the national patriotic convulsion, it is perfectly safe to assert that that boy would have lost not a single iota of his joy in the celebration, and would come up fresh and smiling (if he hadn't got killed off) to this anniversary, as ready and eager to "ram down," "touch off," etc., as he was the first day he ever "let one go off in his hand."

Notwithstanding our ancestors are wont to tell us that they knew nothing of fire-crackers and torpedoes, but used to amuse and maim themselves with slices of ginger-bread and lumps of brown sugar; we are prone to believe that they must have known something of the joys that lie coiled up in a pinwheel, or, at least, if these were foreign to their acquaintance that they must have found a joy somewhat like that of the modern boy, who, at two a. m. of the morning of "the glorious," stealthily climbs the staircase to the village church belfry and, with a half dozen companions, startles the slumbering town with the discordant peals of the cracked bell, and then flees with precipitate haste and boisterous laughter, to hide away, and by and by venture back again to wake the echoes, growing bolder and bolder when no one comes, until at last, with perfect unrestraint, he shivers the air until the sun comes up, and, by rousing to life of day the village people, dispels the fun that consisted solely in the mischief. Our ancestors enjoyed this sport; so did we; so do our boys now, though in the city they are mostly deprived of it.

DAY OF PICNICS.

The writer remembers such a day. The Sunday-school—the one that Jones belonged to—was going to have one. Mrs. Jones said:

"Now, Jonesie, dear, we'll go and take the children—it'll be such a nice change for the little loves."

Jones agreed, and said "picnics were his strong-hold."

So they got up at five o'clock in the morning, got the children out on their pins—there were seven, all under twelve years and fixed them all up nice.

Jones combed their hair, tied the baby's sash, put on his white pants and vest, took the youngest of the family incumbances on his arm and a basket in his hand with Zachariah hanging onto the handle; Mrs. J. followed in his wake with a young Jones under each wing and a sweet smile on her face, and they started



for the train, the rest of the young Joneses skimming along the flanks. Mrs. Jones saw a man running, so she got nervous, "knew they would be late," and they all ran for it.

Arrived at the depot, Jones was hot, the starch was fading from his collar, and they found that the train didn't leave for fifteen minutes. They got seated, the children scattering over the whole side of the car. Just as Jones had got settled down to cool and wipe the perspiration from his

brow, and the bell was ringing for the train to start, Mrs. Jones discovered that she had forgotten the tickets; Zachariah was out on the platform, and Maria had her finger squeezed in the window. Jones made a dive for Zachariah and disconcerted the provender basket; Mrs. Jones "hit for" Maria and knocked her hat out of the window, while Nebuchadnezzar cried and jumped up and down on a fat lady's toes. But at last they got adjusted; Jones snatched Zachariah into the train, Mrs. Jones found the tickets in her hand and Nebuchadnezzar sat down in an old lady's lap.

When they arrived at the park Jones got together the basket, the shawls and parasols, with the exception of some they afterward found at the railroad office in the city. Mrs. J. took the children in tow, except three that fled out of the other end of the car and got lost in the crowd. As Jones got on the platform he discovered Zachariah balancing on a plank that crossed the ditch and heard Mrs. Jones shriek:

"For Heaven's sake, Zachariah, come out from under that car!"

Jones was never so put out in his life and yelled, with his hair standing on end and blood in his eye:

"Zachariah, climb out of that ditch, or I'll tan your infernal skin," and then he stood Zachariah on his head for about a minute.

But when they reached the grove and Jones had got a halter on Zachariah, and they found a nice shady place where the sun would strike more than guns in about fifteen minutes, Jones began to feel easier in his mind and sat down to view the situation, just where somebody had spilled some lemonade; but it did not matter—he got right up, and only swore. Mrs. Jones took a napkin and made the grass stain on his aft quarter about a foot square.

Then he stood up in the sun to let his pants dry, and said:

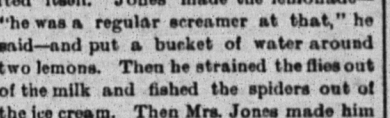
"By George, Mrs. Jones, Fourth-of-July ain't what they're cracked up to—Great Scott! there's Nebuchadnezzar," and he hauled him, heels first, out of the lemonade tub that the Sunday-school superintendent was attending to.

But they did have a nice, regular picnic dinner. Mrs. Jones spread the cloth, in the middle of which the chow-chow had deposited itself. Jones made the lemonade—"he was a regular screamer at that," he said—and put a bucket of water around two lemons. Then he strained the flies out of the milk and fished the spiders out of the ice cream. Then Mrs. Jones made him put on his coat "to come to the table, of course," and they all sat down cross-legged and uncomfortable and had a most delicious feast of pickles and cake, ice cream and sardines. When it came time to go home Zachariah and Nebuchadnezzar had run away, and somebody said they'd gone swimming, which threw Mrs. Jones into spasms and cold chills into Jones.



But he set Mrs. Jones to picking up the things while he went to find the boys, whom he found all right, except that Zachariah had burned the knee out of his best pants with a "squib," and Nebuchadnezzar had left his coat somewhere.

They reached the train ten minutes after everybody else had got there, and had to stand up all the way home, Jones with his



back against the door to keep Zachariah from riding on the platform, while that hopeful was riding on the other one.

The baby cried all night with the ice-cream colic, and Jones swore he'd never go to another Fourth of July picnic, "so help him."

But, nevertheless, he probably will.

No More Swearing for Him.

"You say the trout weighed ten pounds?"

"Yes, sir; it was the biggest trout I ever saw."

"And it got away from you?"

"Yes."

"Will you take an oath to that?"

"I'll take no more oaths; I swore enough about it when it got away."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Entirely Free from Pain.

"And how's your father now-a-days?" asked an Eastern woman of her friend who pater lived in Kansas. "I trust the old gentleman and the rest of the family do not suffer as much from rheumatism as formerly."

"No, they don't. Father writes that since the last tornado, about there, there isn't a pain in the house."—*Tid-Bits.*

An Important Detail Omitted.

"What a nice summer resort that must be. Let's go there, pa."

"Well I don't know, dear; I do not consider this circular quite satisfactory."

"Why, pa, it is full of all sorts of details."

"Yes, I know; it tells all about the size of the hotel, the size of the grounds, and the size of the rooms, but not a word about the size of the mosquitoes."—*Chicago News.*

FRENCH PRETENDERS.

Departure of the Orleans and Bonaparte Princes from Paris in Accordance with a Decree Published by the French Government—Resignation of Ambassadors.

PARIS, June 24.—The French Government issued yesterday an edict expelling the French Princes from France. Prince Victor and fifteen of his most prominent adherents, including the Marquis of Valette and Baron Hausman, started for Brussels. The train bearing the party left the station amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Au revoir!" and shouts of "Vive la République!" There was some hissing. Several persons were arrested. At a reception before starting for Brussels Prince Victor said:

"Do not expect a vain protest from me. A people sometimes takes it upon itself to open its doors to an exile. I remain a representative of the Empire as the Napoleons constituted it. I favor firm authority, equality of all citizens and respect for all sacred laws. I am assured that my exile may make it all shall not be found wanting in the fulfillment of what I owe to the democracy and to my name. Au revoir."

Prince Victor attracted very little attention on his arrival in Brussels.

Prince Jerome Napoleon started for Geneva last evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station. The station was closed to the public, but a dense crowd, estimated at 5,000 people, gathered outside. There were counter cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive la République!" M. Ornano, a Royalist, tried to rally a party in order to make a demonstration, but the police hustled the crowd roughly. Police Secretary Lenoir visited Prince Napoleon and Prince Victor prior to their departure and stated that the Government was disposed to allow them time in which to arrange their affairs. Both the Princes declined to avail themselves of the offer.

The Count of Paris, his son and suite will embark for England to-day, and will arrive at Tunbridge Wells on Friday, where they will take up their residence. The Count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchist programme. A thousand persons called at the chateau yesterday and inscribed their names in a special book. The Count shook hands with each one and briefly expressed his thanks. The gates of the chateau will be opened at eleven o'clock this morning to admit the townspeople of Eps and Treport who desire the Count to receive an expression of their sympathy. M. Hedio, prefect of the Seine Inférieure, bluntly declined to notify the Count of Paris of his expulsion.

Count Fouché de Careil, Ambassador to the Austrian Court, has resigned in protest against the action of his Government in expelling the French Princes.

It is believed that M. Waddington, French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, will resign in consequence of the expulsion of the Princes. His resignation is momentarily expected.

The Royalist press pronounces the passage of the Expulsion bill the forerunner of the downfall of the Republic. The moderate Republican papers generally criticize the measure as unjust. The opportunist journals urge the Government to disregard the demands of the irreconcilables and radicals, and demand a firmer Republican policy.

The male representatives of the Bonaparte and Orleans families who are affected by the act of expulsion are Prince Napoleon (nicknamed Pion-Pion) and his sons, one of whom is Prince Victor, the Count of Paris and his son Louis Philippe, and the Duke d'Aumale.

The members of House of Orleans that would come under the application of the measure are: Count de Paris, Countess de Paris, and their infants with them at Cannes; Duke of Orleans, in the College Stanislas, and their daughter, the Princess Helene, who, a year or so ago, entered a convent at Nivelles; Duke of Chartres and Duchess de Chartres and their children, Princess Marie, Prince de Joinville, Prince de Nemours, General de Division, living in Paris, and his children: 1. Duke of Nemours, Captain of Artillery, in the College Stanislas, his wife and two children, Louise and Emmanuel; 2. Princess Blanche; Prince de Joinville, Vice-Admiral, in the College Stanislas, his wife and two children, Louise and Emmanuel; 3. Prince de Nemours, Lieutenant in the navy, and Princess Françoise, wife of Duke de Chartres already mentioned; Duke d'Aumale, the senior Division General in the army, one of the forty immortals of the French Academy, a splendid gentleman, who lives at Chantilly.

The Bonbons the elder branch finds its male representative in the person of Count de Chambord, son of the assassinated Duke de Nemours, of the Orleans family, and sometimes designated by his friends Henry V.

Of the thirteen children born to Charles and Letitia Bonaparte during the eighteen years of their wedded life five sons have attained maturity and played conspicuous parts in the history of Europe. These were Joseph, Napoleon, Louis, Jerome and Prince Charles Jules, son of Lucien by his first wife, had no fewer than twelve children by his cousin, the Princess Zénaide, of whom two survive. Prince Lucien Louis Joseph, one of the Cardinals at Rome, and Prince Napoleon Charles, who is the actual head of the Bonaparte family.

The Prince, born in 1828, entered the French army during the reign of his cousin, Napoleon III., fought through the Algerian and Mexican campaigns, and took part as a Captain of Infantry in the late Franco-Prussian war. He was taken prisoner by the Germans, and having refused to give his parole not to serve against the enemy if set at liberty, was imprisoned at Brunswick until peace was declared. When Marie of Ruspoli, by whom he has had two daughters, Marie and Eugénie de Bonaparte, were born, he was serving as a Colonel in the line of Napoleon I. and of Louis, third and fourth sons respectively of M. and Mme. de Bonaparte, he is the Duke de Reichstadt in 1828 and the Prince Imperial the 30 of June, 1878. Thus there remain for consideration the line of Jerome, formerly King of Westphalia, the thirteenth and last child of Letitia Bonaparte, born four months before his father's death. Early in the present century this Jerome Bonaparte married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, who died in 1878, and the result was their eldest son married Miss Susan May in 1880, and this marriage resulted in the birth of two sons, the eldest of whom, Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, came over from the United States in the early days of the Second Empire to serve in the army of his imperial cousin. The original Jerome Bonaparte's marriage with Miss Patterson was annulled in a highly arbitrary and unjust manner by Napoleon, who compelled his younger brother to marry Princess Frederica of Wurtemberg. They had two daughters—Princess Jerome, Countess of Montfort, who died at Florence in 1847 without issue, and Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, who, on his brother's death, assumed the name of Jerome, and is the "Pion-Pion" who has created so much excitement in France.

Presidential Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Messages vetoing seven private pension bills were received from the President and read in the Senate yesterday, and laid on the table.

(The total number of Presidential vetoes from the foundation of the Government to the close of the administration of President Arthur was 109. Lincoln vetoed but 1 bill, Johnson 17, Grant 25, Hayes 12 and Arthur 6 bills. The last private pension bill vetoed by the President was the bill making private pensions payable to the heirs of the soldiers of the Civil War and the following other bills: The bill to reinstate Lieutenant McBair in the army; the bill relating to the title of the Iowa Soldiers' Land; the bill in the interest of science which it was claimed would permit the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; the bill extending the limit of the Iowa Soldiers' Land; the bill making Springfield, Mass., a port of delivery; the bill making appropriations for public buildings at Greenville, N. C., and at Bismarck, N. D.)

PLEASANT WORK.

Why the Washington Fish Reservoir is Cleaned with Unusual Thoroughness.

Immediately in front of the Capitol, on the west side, is a large fish reservoir. It is probably sixty feet long by thirty-five feet wide on the average, and is probably eighteen feet deep at the upper end and fourteen feet deep at the lower end. It is shaped like an egg, is built of stone, and catches the surplus water from the springs beneath the capital which supply the inhabitants with drinking water. An iron spout pours the surplus water into the reservoir in a constant stream. There is a large variety of fish in the reservoir, and leaning against the rails which surround it may be seen, at nearly all times of the day, a crowd of spectators, for the water is so transparent that the fish may be seen at any depth. During the past week a body of laborers were engaged for two or three days cleaning out this reservoir. The water was turned off and the fish taken out and placed in vats. The bottom of the reservoir is covered with stone and cement, but on top of that was found a mucous, slimy of mud, moss and leaves, probably three inches deep. The architect of the hospital said that during the process of cleaning the reservoir, although the work was very heavy and unpleasant, none of the duties about the hospital were performed with greater zeal and pleasure by the workmen. The reason of this was, he said, that the man who cleaned out the filth often found a good deal of valuable treasure in it. Senators and Representatives are often seen to throw dimes and nickels and fancy buttons and scarf pins into the pool to see the fish dart after them. The reservoir is cleaned out about every three months and there is found deposited at the bottom of it almost a peck of these little trinkets which are thrown in, and occasionally the workmen receive very valuable "tips" for their extraordinary labors. On one occasion, it is said, a diamond ring and three or four five-dollar gold pieces were found among the valuables. They had evidently been cast into the pool by mistake.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.*

The English court for crown cases reserved has just decided a curious point in criminal law. One man aimed a blow at another, but missing him struck and wounded a woman. He was tried for striking the woman and found guilty by the jury. It was admitted that he did not intend to strike her, and that the blow was purely accidental. The court sustained the conviction. Lord Colridge explained that the prisoner "intended to do an unlawful act, and in doing it he inflicted the injury. The intent to injure a particular person is not required." That is, the offense is made out if the assailant purposely and maliciously strikes at one person but hits another.

There are three kisses in the world of miscellaneous kisses which may be counted true—the kiss the mother lightly lays upon her baby's dewy lips, the kiss the mother gives her boy as he goes forth into the world, and the kiss we press upon the still, pale lips of the dead. All the rest are like the strawberries in the bottom of the basket—to be taken on suspicion.—*Chicago Journal.*

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is found in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pill, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

There are two things a woman likes to get into papers—her front hair and her name.

For restoring faded and gray hair to its original color, use Hall's Hair Renewer. Sufferers from malodorous disorders will find a specific in Ayer's Hair Cure. Try it.

Talk is cheap—except through the telephone.—*New Brunswick Freeman.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A New York paper says the milk sold in that city is a "white lie."

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

BACK PAY—Kicking a book agent out of your office.—*Merchant Traveler.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 25.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	2 75
Choice Butchers	4 75
HOGS—Common	4 00
Good Packers	4 10
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 40
FLOUR—Family—No. 2	3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	80 75
Do. 3 red	76 75
Do. 4 red	74 75
Do. 5 red	72 75
Do. 6 red	70 75
Do. 7 red	68 75
Do. 8 red	66 75
Do. 9 red	64 75
Do. 10 red	62 75
Do. 11 red	60 75
Do. 12 red	58 75
Do. 13 red	56 75
Do. 14 red	54 75
Do. 15 red	52 75
Do. 16 red	50 75
Do. 17 red	48 75
Do. 18 red	46 75
Do. 19 red	44 75
Do. 20 red	42 75
Do. 21 red	40 75
Do. 22 red	38 75
Do. 23 red	36 75
Do. 24 red	34 75
Do. 25 red	32 75
Do. 26 red	30 75
Do. 27 red	28 75
Do. 28 red	26 75
Do. 29 red	24 75
Do. 30 red	22 75
Do. 31 red	20 75
Do. 32 red	18 75
Do. 33 red	16 75
Do. 34 red	14 75
Do. 35 red	12 75
Do. 36 red	10 75
Do. 37 red	8 75
Do. 38 red	6 75
Do. 39 red	4 75
Do. 40 red	2 75

NEW YORK.
FLOUR—State and Western... 3 25 @ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago... 80 75 @ 81 75
Do. 3 red... 76 75 @ 77 75
Do. 4 red... 74 75 @ 75 75
Do. 5 red... 72 75 @ 73 75
Do. 6 red... 70 75 @ 71 75
Do. 7 red... 68 75 @ 69 75
Do. 8 red... 66 75 @ 67 75
Do. 9 red... 64 75 @ 65 75
Do. 10 red... 62 75 @ 63 75
Do. 11 red... 60 75 @ 61 75
Do. 12 red... 58 75 @ 59 75
Do. 13 red... 56 75 @ 57 75
Do. 14 red... 54 75 @ 55 75
Do. 15 red... 52 75 @ 53 75
Do. 16 red... 50 75 @ 51 75
Do. 17 red... 48 75 @ 49 75
Do. 18 red... 46 75 @ 47 75
Do. 19 red... 44 75 @ 45 75
Do. 20 red... 42 75 @ 43 75
Do. 21 red... 40 75 @ 41 75
Do. 22 red... 38 75 @ 39 75
Do. 23 red... 36 75 @ 37 75
Do. 24 red... 34 75 @ 35 75
Do. 25 red... 32 75 @ 33 75
Do. 26 red... 30 75 @ 31 75
Do. 27 red... 28 75 @ 29 75
Do. 28 red... 26 75 @ 27 75
Do. 29 red... 24 75 @ 25 75
Do. 30 red... 22 75 @ 23 75
Do. 31 red... 20 75 @ 21 75
Do. 32 red... 18 75 @ 19 75
Do. 33 red... 16 75 @ 17 75
Do. 34 red... 14 75 @ 15 75
Do. 35 red... 12 75 @ 13 75
Do. 36 red... 10 75 @ 11 75
Do. 37 red... 8 75 @ 9 75
Do. 38 red... 6 75 @ 7 75
Do. 39 red... 4 75 @ 5 75
Do. 40 red... 2 75 @ 3 75

CHICAGO.
FLOUR—Wheat—No. 2... 3 25 @ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2... 80 75 @ 81 75
Do. 3 red... 76 75 @ 77 75
Do. 4 red... 74 75 @ 75 75
Do. 5 red... 72 75 @ 73 75
Do. 6 red... 70 75 @ 71 75
Do. 7 red... 68 75 @ 69 75
Do. 8 red... 66 75 @ 67 75
Do. 9 red... 64 75 @ 65 75
Do. 10 red... 62 75 @ 63 75
Do. 11 red... 60 75 @ 61 75
Do. 12 red... 58 75 @ 59 75
Do. 13 red... 56 75 @ 57 75
Do. 14 red... 54 75 @ 55 75
Do. 15 red... 52 75 @ 53 75
Do. 16 red... 50 75 @ 51 75
Do. 17 red... 48 75 @ 49 75
Do. 18 red... 46 75 @ 47 75
Do. 19 red... 44 75 @ 45 75
Do. 20 red... 42 75 @ 43 75
Do. 21 red... 40 75 @ 41 75
Do. 22 red... 38 75 @ 39 75
Do. 23 red... 36 75 @ 37 75
Do. 24 red... 34 75 @ 35 75
Do. 25 red... 32 75 @ 33 75
Do. 26 red... 30 75 @ 31 75
Do. 27 red... 28 75 @ 29 75
Do. 28 red... 26 75 @ 27 75
Do. 29 red... 24 75 @ 25 75
Do. 30 red... 22 75 @ 23 75
Do. 31 red... 20 75 @ 21 75
Do. 32 red... 18 75 @ 19 75
Do. 33 red... 16 75 @ 17 75
Do. 34 red... 14 75 @ 15 75
Do. 35 red... 12 75 @ 13 75
Do. 36 red... 10 75 @ 11 75
Do. 37 red... 8 75 @ 9 75
Do. 38 red... 6 75 @ 7 75
Do. 39 red... 4 75 @ 5 75
Do. 40 red... 2 75 @ 3 75

LOUISVILLE.
FLOUR—Wheat—No. 2... 3 25 @ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2... 80 75 @ 81 75
Do. 3 red... 76 75 @ 77 75
Do. 4 red... 74 75 @ 75 75
Do. 5 red... 72 75 @ 73 75
Do. 6 red... 70 75 @ 71 75
Do. 7 red... 68 75 @ 69 75